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FARM FACTS

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2001 Wheat Yields Tie 1999 Record

Wheat yields in Tennessee are projected at a record tying high of 56 bushels per acre according to a July 1 Yield Survey conducted by the Tennessee Agricultural Statistics Service. If realized, the average state yield will be one bushel above a year ago and tie the record set in 1999. Total production, at 18.5 million bushels, is 12 percent below last year and 3 percent below 1999. Tennessee farmers harvested 330,000 acres for grain, down 13 percent from the previous year and the smallest acreage since 1994.

Producers experienced almost ideal conditions during the growing season with only minor insect, disease and weather damage reported. Virtually, all of the State's wheat acreage was harvested by the first week of July, almost a week ahead of the five-year average.

U.S. Winter Wheat Production Up 3 Percent from June Forecast

U.S. winter wheat production is forecast at 1.37 billion bushels. This is up 3 percent from last month but down 13 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, up 2.0 bushels from last month. Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 31.7 million, down 10 percent from 2000. Harvest progress in the 18 major producing States had reached 55 percent completion by July 1. This is 6 percentage points behind last year but 10 points ahead of average.

Winter Wheat: Tennessee, Surrounding States, and U.S., July 1, 2001 with Comparisons [1]

State	Acreage Harvested		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
Arkansas	1,100	970	54.0	48.0	59,400	46,560
Georgia	200	220	54.0	53.0	10,800	11,660
Kentucky	420	340	57.0	62.0	23,940	21,080
Mississippi	235	185	55.0	50.0	12,925	9,250
Missouri	950	760	52.0	54.0	49,400	41,040
North Carolina	550	500	50.0	36.0	27,500	18,000
Tennessee	**380**	**330**	**55.0**	**56.0**	**20,900**	**18,480**
Virginia	205	175	63.0	57.0	12,915	9,975
United States	35,022	31,657	44.6	43.2	1,562,733	1,366,192

[1]2001 forecast, 2000 final.

Tennessee Peach Crop Largest Since 1995

As of July 1, the 2001 peach crop forecast is at 4.0 million pounds, up 1.5 million pounds. If realized, this year's crop will be the largest since 1995 when 10.4 million pounds were produced. By the first week in April, the majority of the crop had reached the budding or beyond stage and blooming or beyond stage by the third week. During the middle of April, some losses were reported due to several freezes, but many producers had little or no damage.

Mixed U.S. Peach Production Forecast

The July 2001 forecast of U.S. peach production is 2.53 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 2000 but less than 1 percent above two years ago. Twelve States forecast increases in production from last year while 16 States expect declines and 1 State is unchanged.

July 1 Cattle Inventory Down Slightly

All cattle and calves in the United States as of July 1, 2001, totaled 105.8 million head, slightly below the 106.3 million on July 1, 2000, and 1 percent below the 107.0 million two years ago. All cows and heifers that have calved, at 43.0 million, were slightly below the 43.2 million on July 1, 2000, and 1 percent below the 43.3 million two years ago.

Beef cows, at 33.9 million, were down slightly from July 1, 2000, and 1 percent below two years ago.

Milk cows, at 9.15 million, were down 1 percent from July 1, 2000 and unchanged from two years ago.

Other class estimates on July 1, 2001, and the changes from July 1 last year and two years ago, respectively, are as follows:

All heifers 500 pounds and over, 16.4 million, down 1 percent from both years.

Beef replacement heifers, 4.6 million, down 2 percent and down 4 percent.

Milk replacement heifers, 3.6 million, down 3 percent from both years.

Other heifers, 8.2 million, up 1 percent for both years.

Steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 14.6 million, up 2 percent and up 1 percent.

Bulls weighing 500 pounds and over, 2.1 million, unchanged and down 5 percent.

Calves under 500 pounds, 29.7 million, down 2 percent and down 3 percent.

All **cattle and calves on feed** for slaughter, 13.1 million, up 7 percent and up 14 percent.

The 2001 **calf crop** is expected to be 38.4 million, down 1 percent from 2000 and 1999. Calves born during the first half of the year are estimated at 28.2 million, down 1 percent from both years.

June Milk Production Down in 20 Major States: Milk production in the 20 major States during June totaled 12.0 billion pounds, down 0.5 percent from June 2000. May revised production, at 12.6 billion pounds, was down 0.9 percent from May 2000. The May revision represented a increase of 0.2 percent or 24 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,552 pounds for June, 5 pounds above June 2000. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.75 million head, 61,000 head less than June 2000 but 2,000 head more than May 2001.

April-June Milk Production Down 1.3 Percent: The quarterly production of milk for the U.S. was 42.6 billion pounds, 1.3 percent below the April-June period last year. The average number of milk cows in the U.S. during the April-June quarter was 9.12 million head, 89,000 head less than the same period last year.

U.S. Broiler Eggs Set: Commercial hatcheries in the 15-State weekly program set 182 million eggs in incubators during the week ending July 14, 2001. This was up 2 percent from the eggs set the corresponding week a year earlier. Average hatchability for chicks hatched during the week was 82 percent. Average hatchability is calculated by dividing chicks hatched during the week by eggs set three weeks earlier.

U.S. Broiler Chicks Placed: Broiler growers in the 15-State weekly program placed 145 million chicks for meat production during the week ending July 14, 2001. Placements were up 1 percent from the comparable week in 2000. Cumulative placements from December 31, 2000, through July 14, 2001, were 4.13 billion, up slightly from the same period a year earlier.

Tillage Practices: By Crop, District, Tennessee, 2001

Crop	District	Total Acres Planted	No-Till		Other Conservation Tillage		Conventional Till	
			Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total
Soybeans	10	405,000	300,000	74.1	60,000	14.8	45,000	11.1
	20	435,000	305,000	70.1	90,000	20.7	40,000	9.2
	30	82,000	55,000	67.1	9,000	11.0	18,000	22.0
	40	78,000	60,000	76.9	15,000	19.2	3,000	3.8
	50	60,000	35,000	58.3	4,000	6.7	21,000	35.0
	60	20,000	15,000	75.0	2,000	10.0	3,000	15.0
	State	1,080,000	770,000	71.3	180,000	16.7	130,000	12.0
Corn	10	142,000	90,000	63.4	25,000	17.6	27,000	19.0
	20	230,000	155,000	67.4	50,000	21.7	25,000	10.9
	30	76,000	51,000	67.1	15,000	19.7	10,000	13.2
	40	74,000	51,000	68.9	20,000	27.0	3,000	4.1
	50	62,000	36,000	58.1	15,000	24.2	11,000	17.7
	60	46,000	27,000	58.7	15,000	32.6	4,000	8.7
	State	630,000	410,000	65.1	140,000	22.2	80,000	12.7
Sorghum	10	7,600	2,400	31.6	3,600	47.4	1,600	21.1
	20	19,500	4,500	23.1	5,300	27.2	9,700	49.7
	30-60 [1]	2,900	1,100	37.9	1,100	37.9	700	24.1
	State	30,000	8,000	26.7	10,000	33.3	12,000	40.0
Cotton	10	195,000	104,000	53.3	40,000	20.5	51,000	26.2
	20	395,000	260,000	65.8	56,000	14.2	79,000	20.0
	30-50 [2]	20,000	6,000	30.0	4,000	20.0	10,000	50.0
	60	0	0		0		0	
	State	610,000	370,000	60.7	100,000	16.4	140,000	23.0
Wheat	10	130,000	60,000	46.2	55,000	42.3	15,000	11.5
	20	180,000	80,000	44.4	85,000	47.2	15,000	8.3
	30	54,000	11,000	20.4	17,000	31.5	26,000	48.1
	40	58,000	13,000	22.4	18,000	31.0	27,000	46.6
	50	43,000	8,000	18.6	8,000	18.6	27,000	62.8
	60	35,000	8,000	22.9	7,000	20.0	20,000	57.1
	State	500,000	180,000	36.0	190,000	38.0	130,000	26.0

[1] Includes Districts 30, 40, 50, and 60. [2] Includes Districts 30, 40, 50.

Tillage Practices: By Crop, Tennessee, 1999 - 2001

Crop	Year	Total Acres Planted	No-Till[1]		Other Conservation Tillage [2]		Conventional Till [3]		Double-Cropped [4]	
			Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total[5]
Soybeans	1999	1,250,000	630,000	50.4	280,000	22.4	340,000	27.2	370,000	29.6
	2000	1,180,000	770,000	65.2	180,000	15.3	230,000	19.5	330,000	28.0
	2001	1,080,000	770,000	71.3	180,000	16.7	130,000	12.0	300,000	27.8
Corn	1999	630,000	340,000	54.0	180,000	28.6	110,000	17.5	35,000	5.6
	2000	650,000	380,000	58.5	140,000	21.5	130,000	20.0	40,000	6.2
	2001	630,000	410,000	65.1	140,000	22.2	80,000	12.7	35,000	5.6
Sorghum	1999	20,000	5,000	25.0	6,000	30.0	9,000	45.0	500	2.5
	2000	25,000	5,000	20.0	5,000	20.0	15,000	60.0	500	2.0
	2001	30,000	8,000	26.7	10,000	33.3	12,000	40.0	1,000	3.3
Cotton	1999	570,000	180,000	31.6	50,000	8.8	340,000	59.6	1,500	0.3
	2000	570,000	300,000	52.6	50,000	8.8	220,000	38.6	1,500	0.3
	2001	610,000	370,000	60.7	100,000	16.4	140,000	22.9	2,000	0.3
Wheat[6]	1999	500,000	160,000	32.0	190,000	38.0	150,000	30.0	----	----
	2000	550,000	200,000	36.4	180,000	32.7	170,000	30.9	----	----
	2001	500,000	180,000	36.0	190,000	38.0	130,000	26.0	----	----
Total	1999	2,970,000	1,315,000	44.3	706,000	23.8	949,000	32.0	407,000	13.7
	2000	2,975,000	1,655,000	55.6	555,000	18.7	765,000	25.7	372,000	12.5
	2001	2,850,000	1,738,000	61.0	620,000	21.7	492,000	17.3	338,000	11.9

[1] No-Till - A procedure whereby a crop is planted directly into a seedbed not tilled since harvest of a previous crop, or the planting of a crop into sod, previous crop stubble, or a cover where only the intermediate seed zone is disturbed.

[2] Other Conservation Tillage - Tillage practices prior to planting which result in a minimum of 30 percent ground cover or residue being retained on the surface following planting. Grass and weed control is accomplished primarily with herbicides. Includes ridge till, strip till, and mulch till.

[3] Conventional Till - Systems where 100 percent of the surface layer is mixed or inverted by plowing, power tilling, or multiple disking.

[4] Double-Cropped - Two crops harvested from the same field during one year. Example: Small grain harvest spring 2001, followed by soybeans, corn or sorghum harvest in the fall of 2001. [5] Sum of no-till, other conservation tillage and conventional till percents of total may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. [6] Wheat seeded the previous fall for all intended purposes including grain, cover, silage, hay or any other utilization.

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